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# THE KABUL TIMES



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PRICE AF. 3

## KOOCHI EDUCATION PLAN UNDERWAY

By Our Own Reporter

Deputy Education Minister Mohammad Asef Mayel left Kabul this morning for Logar to open a mobile school for children of the Ahmad Zai nomads. The one teacher school housed in a tent will move with the tribe from Logar to the Hazarajat.

This is one of nine such schools to be opened in the first phase of a plan drawn up for the education of Koochi children, Mayel said.

The plan is based on data obtained from a series of mobile experimental schools set up for Koochi children in various parts of the country.

"The experiment was launched last year, Mayel said, and the results were so encouraging that a plan to open such schools to cover eventually all the Koochi tribes in the country appears to be possible as well as highly beneficial.

"The plan will get underway with the series of nine schools for the Ahmad Zais who spend the year roaming between Logar and the Hazarajat.

The Ministry of Education also plans to open a primary school in Logar with boarding facilities to accommodate the tribe's children.

"Koochis of other areas from Khost to Nangarhar, will be served by five other boarding schools which will enrol only their children," Mayel said.

"Furthermore," Mayel added, "From now on all boarding schools will raise their quota for Koochi children."

Afghanistan's nomads numbers about one seventh of the population. Providing education for their children has so far been a serious (Contd. on page 4)

## Fruit Exports Up

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Last year's export proceeds from dried and fresh fruit amounted to \$24 million.

During the year a total of 24 thousand tons of dried fruit and 73 thousand tons of fresh fruit were exported to Pakistan, India, the Soviet Union, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, England, Holland and the United States.

This was an increase of 35 per cent in dried fruit export and 70 per cent in fresh fruit export in comparison with the year before. Fruits constituted 30 per cent of last year's exports.

## Ag. Minister Explains Budget To Upper House

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—Agriculture and Irrigation Minister Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza and Deputy Minister Dr. M.E. Rafiq yesterday appeared before the Meshrano Jirgah and answered questions on the ministry's budget for the current year.

The senate meeting which was attended by 46 senators was presided over by Senator Abdul Hadi Dawl, President of the House.

## College Of Medicine Path Museum Opened

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—A pathological museum and a reference library were opened at the College of Medicine and Pharmacology by Dean Dr. A. W. Zaki.

The library houses 6,000 reference books in the field of medicine and pharmacology presented to it by the college of medicine and the Royal Swedish University.

Opening the museum and the library dean Zaki expressed the hope that these additions to the college would further enable faculty members in research and daily needs.

MAZARE SHARIF, July 27 (Bakhtar).—Mines and Industries Minister Eng. Abdul Samad Salim left here for Sheberghan for an inspection tour of the petroleum prospecting operation and gas resource exploitation facilities.

He was accompanied by petroleum prospecting department head Eng. Badruddin Sharifi.

## Over 100,000 Homeless In Karachi Floods

KARACHI, July 27, (Reuter).—Over 100,000 people were yesterday reported homeless and at least 19 killed in Karachi's worst-ever monsoon floods. Over 12.5 inches (31 cm) of torrential rain has fallen in the last three days—and weathermen forecast more.

Scores of people have been injured, according to official sources announcing the number of Early yesterday men of the Pakistan Navy using small boats saved 300 families huddled on

rooftops amid the swirling floodwaters in a shanty colony. The Army also joined the rescue operations and military engineers blew up a causeway connecting Karachi with outlying Mauripur in an attempt to let the waters of the flooding Gyar River flow out to sea. The river, swollen by two days of torrential monsoon rain, is flooding the lowlying shanty colonies along its banks. Army and Navy trucks ran a shuttle service ferrying homeless shanty dwellers clutched

pathetic bundles of belongings out of the flooded area. Deputy Commissioner Syed Khalid Mahmud said the floods were the worst Karachi has ever faced. President Ayub Khan has given 50,000 rupees from his relief fund to help flood victims. Families rescued by the Navy in yesterday's operation were cut off by swirling 6 ft. (1.5 m.) deep floodwaters. The police said they believed all in the area were saved.

## UN Aden Mission May Go To Geneva

LONDON, July 27, (AP).—A United Nations mission is expected to leave New York for Geneva next month to push through an orderly power takeover from Britain in South Arabia.

Informed diplomats, reporting this Thursday, said the Venezuelan-Afghanistan-Mali group has become the focus of rising British hopes for a caretaker government to lead the troubled desert federation to statehood by January 9, 1968.

That is the date on which Britain has pledged herself to abandon sovereignty over the strategically placed territory.

The British government has quietly been urging the UN mission to switch its base to Geneva to make it easier for South Arabian leaders to be consulted. Sources said most signs suggest that the group will respond favourably to the proposal.

Britain's high commissioner to South Arabia, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, is in New York consulting the UN mission on its future arrangements.

## HM On Visit To Central Areas

KABUL, July 27, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King left Kabul this morning at 8 on an official visit to Jaghori, Malesan and Navor in Central Afghanistan.

His Majesty is accompanied on the trip by Education Minister Dr. M. O. Anwari, Chief of Royal Secretariat Nour Mohammad Kahadai, First Deputy Minister of the Interior Abdul Wahab Malikiyar and heads of departments from the Ministries of Public Health, Planning and the Interior.

## UK MAY ASSIST COTTON, CATTLE FEED PROJECTS

By A Staff Writer

Britain may help two major projects in agriculture—one to increase cotton production in Herat province and in the Helmand Valley and the other to set up an animal feed plant in Baghlan.

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza and British Ambassador Sir Gordon Whitteridge had a preliminary exchange of views Tuesday on possible British assistance.

The British envoy also presented to the minister a copy of the report prepared by a group of British experts headed by Allenson on cotton and sugarbeet production in Afghanistan.

Allenson, Monroe and Meadows, who made the team, were in Afghanistan last June, July, August and September. Under a Colombo Plan scheme they undertook extensive studies of cotton and sugarbeet, in

Kunduz, Baghlan, Mazar, Herat, Helmand and Jalalabad, Gerald Rance, commercial secretary at the British embassy, said.

Rance was present at Tuesday's meeting in the Agriculture Ministry between the minister and the ambassador.

Britain may provide an advisory group for cotton growing in Herat and Helmand. The group will try to make use of the cotton growing centres set up by the Agriculture Ministry.

The group will visit the various cotton cultivation centres. The aim of the plan is to intensify production of cotton, major export item.

The British Tropical Research Institute could be of expert help in cotton cultivation, Rance said. Some experts from the Institute will help in the project if it is approved.

Britain has also taken an interest in developing animal feed in the north. Cottonseed pellets are even now made in Kunduz and molasses are available in Baghlan, and with other components they could make good animal feed.

Unfortunately molasses are now thrown into the river in Baghlan. The project will stop the waste of molasses and provide cattle with a good and lasting supply. In times of drought cattle will not have to starve.

An agreement for the cattle feed plant is expected to be signed by the end of the year.

## Edible Oil Plant To Open Soon

By Our Own Reporter

The Helmand edible oil plant will be commissioned by the middle of September.

The plant, which is in Bost, Lash-Kargah, is being built with \$2 million loan from the United Kingdom.

An agreement for the employment of experts in the plant will be signed shortly.

According to the draft of the agreement a manager, a plant superintendent, two shift managers and an accountant will be employed at the factory.

Some of the experts will be in Afghanistan before August 1, when the plant is to begin its trial run.

## NO SUGAR SHORTAGE, SAYS MONOPOLY PRESIDENT

By A Staff Writer

"Rumours about a shortage of sugar are completely false," Ghulam Mohammad Popal, President of the Government Monopoly, told a Kabul Times reporter this morning.

The Monopoly has a stock of 87,000 tons of sugar. Another 13,000 tons will be arriving shortly under a contract with the Soviet Union for supply of sugar in exchange for goods in barter.

The Monopoly is also trying to reactivate the old sugar plant in Jalalabad. "The plant is so old that it is difficult to recommission it. It was installed 40 years ago, and most of the parts needed to get it

working are not available now," Popal said. In addition, there is not enough raw material here to run a factory. Unless sugarcane production is greatly accelerated, there is no point in having a sugar plant there, Popal believes.

The Government Monopoly now produces ice slabs in a part of the factory in Jalalabad.

Dealing with other activities of the Monopoly, Popal said it imports large quantities of cigarettes into the country. It also earns Af. 64 million a year from "naswar," a powdered mixture of tobacco and lime popular in this country.

Asked if there was way to stop the sale of this green powder which may cause mouth cancer, Popal said:

"Only through education, and not laws, can we defeat it."

The Government Monopoly also imports cameras, cinema projectors, photo enlargers, watches, etc. for sale.

## Three Words Hold Up Repatriation

AMMAN, July 27, (AP).—A Jordanian-Israeli dispute over three words—"state of Israel"—has caused a deadlock on the repatriation of 200,000 Arab refugees who fled across the Jordan river.

With only 14 days to go, no applications have been filed out for refugees to return to the west bank of Jordan, occupied by Israel in last month's war.

The Jordanian authorities have been urging the refugees to go back, but it is not yet known how many want to go.

The Israelis announced that refugees could begin returning August 10, provided their applications were approved after security and health screening.

## Israelis To Use Captured Arms

TEL AVIV, July 27 (AP).—A vast array of Soviet-made weapons captured in the Sinai peninsula during last month's six-day war are being put into service in the Israeli Army, it was learned here Wednesday.

It was not known specifically which weapons would be used, but weapons abandoned in the desert by UAR troops before the Israeli advance are known to have included 122 mm. howitzers and the latest long-range Soviet 130 mm. cannon.

These long-range guns have never before fallen into "unauthorised" hands.

Also taken were 160 mm. mortars and 82 mm. and T-21 light recoilless guns. Captured too, were a substantial number of anti-aircraft guns and ground-target radar stations which are capable of spotting objects on the ground up to 22 miles (36 km) away.

## Syrians, Israelis Exchange Fire South Of Kuneitra

UNITED NATIONS, July 27, (DPA).—

Syrian and Israeli forces fired on each other south of Kuneitra yesterday in the first such incident along the Syrian-Israeli ceasefire line in several weeks, a UN spokesman said here.

United Nations observers quickly re-established the ceasefire, he said. There was no immediate report on whether there had been any casualties.

The spokesman also said six Burmese had joined the UN military observers along the Suez Canal, bringing to 26 the total of the UN force there.

Three of the Burmese were posted at Ismailia on the eastern bank of the canal, and three at Al Qah-

tara on the Israeli-held eastern bank.

Six French observers were expected to arrive within two or three days to bring the observer corps to a projected 32, he added.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, the Arab League's permanent committee on information, wound up a six-day conference yesterday. It will submit its recommendations to the Arab information ministers' conference due in Tunis August 21.

In the centre of discussions in Tunis is to be a new Arab information plan "to face current circumstances and needs to mobilise all Arab efforts to cope with erasing the effects of Israeli aggression."

Also to be discussed were ways and means of coordinating information efforts by Arab countries and the financing of Arab information media through government and popular sources.

An existing two million pounds fund is to be reactivated for the purpose.

A Tass report from Moscow said President Nasser has conveyed to the Soviet leaders the deep gratitude of the people of the UAR and his own for the friendly position, resolute help and tremendous efforts which you have taken in support of the Arab people in their just struggle in defence of the gains they have wrested from imperialism as a result of their long struggle.

The UAR President sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolai Podgorny and Alexei Kosygin in reply to their congratulatory message on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the July 23 revolution in the UAR.

The battle that the Arab people were waging "has considerably enriched our experience. Our people will continue their struggle with full determination and faith in victory in this struggle, in the inevitable liquidation of the consequences of aggression," Nasser said.

"I express full confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation which link our peoples will be further developed in the interest of our countries, of world peace."

## Sniper Bullets Tear Through Detroit's Ravaged West Side

DETROIT, Michigan, July 27, (AP).—

Sniper bullets stung Detroit's raw-nerved West Side in broad daylight Wednesday as grim police and soldiers fought to clamp the lid on the nation's worst racial explosion in recent history.

A woman identified by the police as Helen Mall was shot to death by a sniper's bullet as she stood in the fourth floor window at the Harlan House, a midtown motel.

A four-year-old Negro girl also died when a bullet pierced a window of the living room of her home and struck her, police reported.

Four more persons were found shot dead in another motel, the police reported.

The shooting, burning and looting that devastated chunks of the fifth largest U.S. city has taken this toll in the last three days.

Dead: 35; injured or wounded,

Reuter reported that two national guardsmen and a civilian were shot as racial warfare flared up after several hours of relative calm.

The daytime shootings occurred near a police station. All three victims were rushed to hospital.

Machineguns roared in 30-second bursts, sweeping a roof, building or alley, but snipers were seldom caught.

The clanking of tanks and armoured personnel carriers resounded in the streets. Sometimes the police warned people through loudspeakers to keep away from windows before opening fire.

But jittery guardsmen, firing at anything that moved above them, often sprayed building fronts with warning.

According to DPA, helicopters hovered over the gutted streets of Detroit's Negro ghetto yesterday (Contd. on page 4)





## THE KABUL TIMES

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### MOVE TO SET UP REFORM SCHOOL

The government's decision to set up a reform school is a welcome one. The rise in juvenile delinquency, although not very sharp in comparison with the rise in population in Afghanistan is a source of worry. The need for establishing such a school has been felt for the past several decades, but unfortunately no practical measures had been taken all this while to set one up.

Reports of the police departments of various provinces in the country reveal most pick-pockets are children. The authorities have found it difficult to deal with arrested children. As was necessary to keep them apart from adult offenders they could not be sent to jail. Indeed, they could not be kept even in police custody for the same reason.

A reform school of the pattern we are looking for in our country should serve a double purpose: It should be a prison, and at the same time a school. As a prison, it should apply certain norms of discipline so that the young offenders must feel that their day-to-day activities are regulated and that crime brings punishment. As a school it should offer subjects for study which would ultimately wean these young delinquents from crime, teach them the value of social morality and the importance of social responsibility.

To meet both ends, they must be taught some craft or trade. This takes us to the relationship between vocational training and reform schools.

In prisons we have already developed a system of vocational training. Reports from some of them, particularly the prison in Takhar, show that men and women prisoners not only learn crafts but also earn money. Their products, handicrafts, rugs and carpets, are of good quality and fetch good prices.

These prisoners, when they are set at liberty, have some money to take with them and start a new life, and many are helped to develop a sense of social consciousness.

All this means that we already have a sound basis for reforming criminals in the country. With the members of the younger generation matters should be comparatively

### Food For Thought

Love is an ocean deep and wide

Which no wise man can cross to

the other side.

—Rabia Balkhi

easier. They are merely misguided people when young, but if they are not given proper instruction they are bound to become dangerous to society in course of time. And it must be easier to remould them than hardened criminals. The reform school, which will train them in some crafts and help them develop their intellectual faculties, is the best forum for them.

We hope that the school will be well equipped, with sports fields and other facilities for sports. Extracurricular activities play a very significant role in the development of the personality of all children, and we should remember that even if they are guilty of crimes they are still children.

The time juvenile delinquents should be kept in the reform school is also important. The school is also a prison and there cannot be anything like an academic course for set periods. There cannot perhaps be prescribed terms to match a crime. Psychologists, not judges, are better fitted to determine how long a child should be kept in the school to be reformed. This means that the school should have the benefit of advice from psychologists. Perhaps the courts should also have such expert advice in dealing with young offenders. Indeed, it may be advisable to set up separate courts and judges for juvenile offenders.

The rehabilitation of these young offenders is another important aspect of this new venture. It will be futile merely to keep delinquents for a while in the school and then release them. The atmosphere in which they will live after leaving the reform school will be important to the development of the personality of these youngsters. In other words, the organizers of the school may have to adopt some post-reform measures to see that the children are not again spoiled.

But such surveillance should be discreet. The past should not be allowed to weigh on any child out of reform school. He should be made to feel he is accepted as any other child in society. Indeed, we should have laws to protect the future of young offenders. It should be made an offence to publish anything that would help others identify any young offender.

### Serious Recession Grips India

India is in the grip of serious recession, with growing unemployment, idling machinery, stockpiling of commodities and closure of some plants.

The slump is partly due to a decline in purchasing power particularly in rural areas, following years of drought. It is also partly due to mistakes in planning that have led to overdevelopment of some sectors of industry while parallel schemes have been cut back, or cancelled.

The two industries hit are textiles and engineering. But the recession is beginning to affect the economy as a whole.

Government officials hope that a good monsoon, replenishing food stocks, will stimulate the economy, but the independent Hindustan Times described this as "micawberish in economy"—waiting for something to turn up.

Industrialists feel that a good monsoon alone will not help unless it is accompanied by fiscal concessions and a liberal monetary policy to get the economy

moving again. The recession is due to various causes, particularly the aftermath of the Indo-Pakistan war nearly two years ago, the drop in agricultural production in two successive years of drought and the pruning of five-year plans.

There has been a slackening of activity and idle capacity of machinery in many fields due to lack of imported materials or spare parts because of shortage of foreign exchange.

In the engineering industry—one of the worst affected—government orders have been cut back because of the slowing down of the five-year plan.

In the steel industry there has been overproduction of some types of steel products and underproduction of others.

In the textile industry production of mill-made cloth has been falling, yet stocks are accumulating at the mills because the general public lacks purchasing power as a result of the soaring price of food.

There has been a fall in demand for luxury goods such as cars, airconditioners, refrigerators and typewriters, because the high cost of living has hit the middle class.

The waiting list for cars has shortened so that people can now hope to buy a car within six months instead of 16 years. A review of the effects of recession in India's four main cities carried out by the Hindustan Times showed its widespread ramifications.

A report from New Delhi said sales in some fields in the capital had dropped by 50 per cent, with manufacturers of cycles and spare parts particularly hard hit.

A report from Calcutta said progress of the engineering industry in Eastern India had slowed down over the past two years since the conflict with Pakistan and the stoppage of foreign aid.

The situation had been worsened by the dwindling of government orders and the slowing down of railways expansion. (REUTERS)

### US-USSR MISSILE RACE

The war in the Middle East and the search for a lasting peace in that area have opened up the possibility of a global settlement between the United States and the Soviet Union, because it has coincided with the emergence of an entirely new factor in the relations between the two powers.

The old and daunting relationship of 4 to 1 or even 3 to 1 intercontinental ballistic missiles which has symbolised the American superiority over Russia is virtually over.

In land-based missiles, which in the United States means largely the thousand or so Minutemen, the Soviet Union is on the point of catching up—if, indeed it has not done so already.

Moreover, these are hardened missile sites, in silos giving the Soviet force the same degree of invulnerability that the Minutemen have enjoyed for a long time. And although the U.S. preponderance in Polaris-launched missiles remains the Russians are fast catching up.

Thus the strategic inferiority which has long prevented any meaningful disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the U.S. is on the way out. The best bargains are struck between equals, for the weaker side usually fears the pressure that could be brought to bear against it in negotiations.

The Administration has indicated in press briefings that it might be willing to come down from the 3-to-1 ratio, but in doing so it was presumably trying to prepare American public opinion for the shock which will come with the realisation that the Russians are achieving parity.

This is a matter of intense national feeling in the United States, and McNamara has himself helped to arouse it by arguing for many years—with

his customary persuasiveness—that the U.S. missile superiority was both necessary and inevitable.

It will not be easy for the U.S. to admit that this superiority is being eroded, for this is an important matter of internal politics as well as a key factor of international strategy.

But McNamara has already prepared the grounds by announcing publicly that the Soviet missile buildup was proceeding at a faster rate than before.

Sooner or later he will also have to confirm in public the information about the attainment by Russia of near-parity which other sources in Washington are already prepared to discuss in private.

It will have to be admitted publicly, because McNamara's chief objective, too, is an anti-ballistic missile system moratorium, and this is attainable only as part of an agreement to maintain parity between the two countries.

Outwardly, it is the United States that is pressing Russia for an ABM moratorium. In fact, however, the initiative has come from Russia, in the sense that it is Russia that has challenged the U.S. to an ABM race by deploying the rudimentary beginnings of an ABM system.

The U.S. response to this was bound to be expressed in an attempt to achieve a moratorium or to catch up with and surpass the Russian ABM deployment.

For some considerable time past, long before the ABM problem became practical politics—or practical technology—McNamara had been indicating his resentment at the waste of money which this would involve.

In doing this he was resisting the pressure from the industrial-

military complex in the U.S.—and at the same time signalling to Russia his preference for a moratorium. Thus the Russians knew what the U.S. response would be to the development of a Soviet ABM system.

Since it is hardly likely that they intended to provoke the U.S. into building an even more powerful and effective system than their own it must be assumed that the Soviet ABM deployment was designed to produce a situation in which the two sides could begin serious negotiations about a moratorium.

By putting something on the ground near Moscow and Leningrad—they have strengthened their own hand for the negotiations, and they have made it easier for the U.S. Administration to present at home the need for such negotiations.

Now that the U.S. has accepted the principle that both offensive and defensive missile should be the subject of negotiations, the Russians have got some assurance that the parity for which they are paying so dearly will be the agreement that may be reached.

This is so because to have negotiated only an ABM moratorium would have enabled the U.S. once again to price the Russians out of the offensive missile race, as happened under Khrushchev, who was just not willing to spend on it the kind of money that the U.S. was spending.

McNamara has already indicated the direction of future U.S. activity in this field. Instead of building more missiles he would be content to improve existing ones by giving them multiple warheads, a higher degree of accuracy, and more effective penetration aids. (Contd. on page 4)

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

The Budget in the Wolesi Jirgah was the title of the editorial in today's *Ishtah*. The government, it said, in accordance with the dictates of the Constitution, has, after due consideration of the important projects to be implemented and a study of the sources of revenue, submitted the budget to the Meshrano Jirgah.

The Jirgah, after considering the budget and seeking explanations on various points from concerned government departments, passed the budget over to the Wolesi Jirgah. The Wolesi Jirgah sent the budget to the Budgetary and Financial Affairs Committee.

Thus the budget has gone through its legal channels and once again is before the Wolesi Jirgah for final approval, said the editorial.

The budget, which is relatively more balanced than previous budgets, aims at harmoniously implementing projects and raising the living standards of the people.

The editorial emphasised that one of the sure signs of progress in a nation is the rise in incomes and national revenues. During the past 10 years, in which the country has been implementing the First and Second Five Year Plans, more money has been put into circulation.

This has led to increased revenues from newly launched industrial projects and utilisation of natural resources and creation of employment opportunities for the people.

Giving figures, the editorial said national revenues 10 years ago amounted to Af. 773 million. This figure has now been raised to Af. 4,431 million. This represents a six-fold increase in total state revenues. Undoubtedly this increase in local revenues has had its effect on the living standards of the people.

But, the editorial went on, our people do not want to stop at this

point and be content with what they have achieved. On the contrary, they are determined to take further steps and increasingly exert themselves to do more and to achieve more.

The attainment of this goal requires greater efforts and sacrifices, so that all talents are channeled in their proper fields, of human endeavour.

The Wolesi Jirgah, which manifests the will and aspirations of the people of Afghanistan, is now going through the budget. It is certain, the paper said, that the members of this august body are well aware that they have to ratify the budget without delay in order to the wishes and aspirations of their constituents. That is why the Jirgah has decided to put budget discussions at the top of its list of priorities.

In an editorial published with reference to President Nasser's speech, *Al Ahram* emphasises that "the main lines of our efforts must be revolutionary action, consolidation of the home front, mobilisation of the masses, expansion of ties with the Arab revolutionary movements and consolidation of our military forces".

Recalling President Nasser's words that the main objective of the aggressors was to eliminate the socialist revolution in the UAR the Cairo paper adds:

"The key to the situation is that if we secure the social revolution in the UAR and all the Arab revolutions we shall be able to free the occupied territories."

"One of the chief factors in the present situation is what the President described as the positive role

Of course, the government is ready to furnish explanations about the budget at any time. The editorial then stressed the need for co-operation between the executive and legislature as two independent organs of the state in our democracy.

Yesterday's *Anis*, in an editorial, alerted the municipal corporation to the illegal annexation of some sidewalks by apartment house owners. Explaining its point, the editorial said some apartment house owners had constructed second floor balconies protruding over the sidewalks.

Now that the corporation is busy carrying out its demolition and other plans, these owners, taking advantage of the confusion, are constructing walls from the ground to the balconies and turning the sidewalks into shops, etc. The corporation must immediately stop such illegal acts, said the editorial.

which the popular political organisation should play in leading the masses."

The paper *Al Ahkbar* underlines that in the present situation the Arabs must increasingly bind themselves together.

The Arab countries must truly realise, states the paper, that their struggle must be above their misunderstandings, which are caused by various regimes.

The Arab summit meeting, if it takes place, will be an opportunity to discuss the Arab situation at top level, and will also be an opportunity for an understanding about plans for the elimination of the consequences of aggression.

### World Press

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### Illicit Hollywood Film Boom In Indonesia

By Peter Job

A handful of Indonesians are quietly making their fortunes screening well-known Hollywood films seized by the state as 'imperialist propaganda' when President Sukarno was in power.

"Ben Hur," "The Ten Commandments," and "Munty on the Bounty" featuring Marlon Brando are among the titles which have done the rounds of Indonesian homes since the army seized power.

Some 2,000 films, trailers and short-length features disappeared from the film vaults after the takeover, and American film representatives in Jakarta claim that Indonesian impresarios are making about \$50,000 a year by screening them on private projectors.

The American Nation Pictures Export Association, representing Hollywood's major producers, has hit back hit back with a ban on further film exports to Indonesia, depriving the country of a major source of quality pictures.

But this has only increased the appetite of film-hungry audience in Indonesia. People are ready to pay up to 375 rupiahs (about, \$3) to see second-rate thrillers.

Foreign embassies delight their guests by showing imported films to invited audiences. Confiscated American pictures are circulating in several big cities, along with more up-to-date pictures smuggled into the country by people returning from abroad.

The crisis began four years ago as Papias (committee for the boycott of imperialist American films) being set up to enforce a ban on Hollywood production in Indonesia.

Within months members of a cultural organisation moved in

to American film offices, in Jakarta and were later replaced by the army, who were called in to formalise the takeover.

The exact fate of the confiscated films remains a mystery. American representatives claim that junior army officers began hiring them out to impresarios at up to 20,000 rupiahs (about \$160) a month.

Some of the confiscated films were later shown in the Hotel Indonesia cinema, but this was stopped after representations were made to the hotel's American management.

Since then, there have been few public showings, although the army authorities in East Java have reportedly been screening some of the impounded films to raise money for victims of floods and natural disasters.

After Army Commander General Suharto took over wide executive powers from President Sukarno early last year, Indonesia launched a new policy of wooing foreign capital investment and handing back foreign assets seized during President Sukarno's regime.

General Suharto signed two decrees calling for the surrender of the stolen films.

A few features and trailers, most of them badly cut, were handed in to the authorities and later burned by a visiting Hollywood representative.

Hollywood producers are now understood to have given up the idea of reestablishing their \$1,200,000 annual distribution business which once stretched as far as East Java, Sumatra and remote Borneo. After the old films have been recovered and burned, new films are expected to be issued through independent Indonesian agents.

ough independent Indonesian agents.

Britain's Rank Organisation is also expected to wind up its operations in Indonesia. Thirty of the company's prints are still believed to be lying in the censor's office, where they were impounded following the outbreak of Indonesia's "confrontation" of Malaysia in 1963.

Commercial distributors now face difficulties due to the poor state of the Indonesian cinema industry. Films company representatives say the country's cinema equipment has become so dilapidated that films, which have a two-and-a-half year life span in neighbouring Hong Kong or Singapore, last only one and a half years in Indonesia.

Due to voltage fluctuations, the sound track is sometimes inaudible. In the past films have been issued with English, as well as Indonesian subtitles to enable educated people to follow the dialogue.

The Indonesian film industry, centered on one government and two private studios, is languishing in the face of high costs. The industry is producing pictures at an estimated cost of about 1,000,000 each.

Pictures from the two private centres—with titles like "Spy in Bangkok" advertised as tale of "treachery in the Orient, terror"—are now the main novelty the cinema industry has to offer Indonesia's entertainment-hungry millions.

The future of these thriller films is now also in jeopardy. Indonesia's censors, always hostile to love-making on the screen, recently announced that they would also ban films about crime and spying said to swing Indonesians to violence. (REUTERS)



# Student Special

## Two Famous Teachers Of The Tenth Century

## THE PEN: FROM REED TO GOOSE FEATHER TO STEEL

The best-known teachers of the ninth and tenth centuries lived in cities such as Baghdad, Ghazni, and Bokhara.

Two of these famous teachers are Al Kindi and Avicenna (Ibn Sina). Al Kindi was born in Kufa and went to study in Basra and Baghdad. He learned Greek, Persian and Syriac as well as Arabic. He also studied Greek philosophy. Then he went to the court of Caliph Al Mamun where he helped translate Greek scientific and philosophical works.

Avicenna's family moved from Balkh to Bokhara before he was born. His father was a scholar and he educated his son. By the time he was 16 Avicenna was already admired for his knowledge of medicine and philosophy. After treating an emperor for an illness, he joined the court. Later he worked with the historian Al Beruni.

Al Kindi and Avicenna were both prolific writers. Al Kindi wrote over 270 books on logic and philosophy. Avicenna wrote a masterpiece on medicine called The Canon. Although he is best-known for his writings in science, Avicenna also wrote on mathematics, physics, astronomy, theology and poetry.

It was through the writing of these teachers that the knowledge of many earlier scholars such as Aristotle was preserved for later generations.

The two teachers both stressed the importance of reason. Avicenna believed in the unlimited power of reason. Al Kindi tried to show how the thoughts of the Greeks were really compatible with religion. He showed that reason could support religion. Sometimes the ideas of Avicenna and Al Kindi were misunderstood. Al Kindi lost the favour of Al Mutawakkil Avicenna, too, met opposition from some theologians. But his works have stood the test of time.

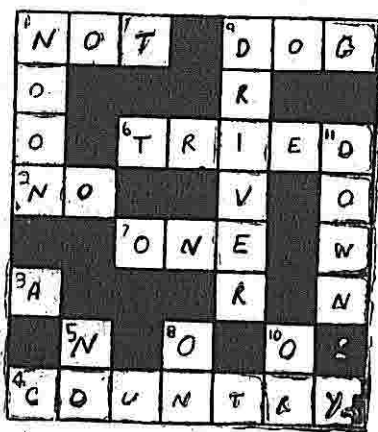
His original studies on questions of time and movement, the divisibility of matter, the conduction of light and heat were the basis for later discoveries by such men as Galileo and Torricelli.

Knowledge, not wealth, attracted Al Kindi and Avicenna. Al Kindi wanted knowledge not only to heal the physically sick but also to help the ignorant. He did not care about luxuries.

Once he was asked: "How is it that you are never seen asking at the door of the Sultan, are places where the likes of you or at the gathering of businessmen?" Al Kindi replied: "These seek their fortune. I seek mine where nobody ever dreams of taking it away from me."

1. century قرن
2. court دربار
3. to translate ترجمه کردن
4. to move کوچ کردن
5. scholar عالم
6. to admire تعریف کردن
7. to treat علاج کردن
8. emperor امپراطور

9. to join پیوست شدن
10. prolific کفایت
11. logic منطق
12. masterpiece عالی
13. astronomy نجوم
14. theology عقاید
15. poetry شاعری
16. to preserve حفاظت کردن
17. generation نسل
18. to stress تاکید کردن
19. reason دلیل
20. unlimited نامحدود
21. compatible موافق
22. religion مذهب
23. to support تقویه کردن
24. to misunderstand غلط فهمیدن
25. favour طرفداری
26. opposition مخالفت
27. to stand the test of time آزمایش را گذشتاندن
28. original اصلی
29. divisibility قابلیت تقسیم کردن
30. conduction جریان
31. basis اساس
32. wealth ثروت
33. to attract جلب کردن، کش کردن
34. to heal جور شدن
35. ignorant جاهل
36. luxury لوکس، مدرن
37. gathering جمع
38. businessmen تجار
39. to seek پالیدن
40. fortune طالع



Abdul Matin Roin 11-B and his classmate Ahmad Zia Sultani and Ghulam Mohammad Nabizadah Eibadi, 11-E Ghazi high school have sent us correct answers to last week's crossword.



## Why The Tortoise's Shell Is Not Smooth

Once upon a time the birds were invited to a feast in the sky. They were very happy and began to prepare themselves for the great day.

Tortoise saw all these preparations and soon discovered what they meant. As soon as he heard of the great feast in the sky he became hungry. There was a famine in those days and Tortoise had not eaten a good meal for two moons. His body rattled like a piece of dry stick in his empty shell. So he began to plan how he would go to the sky.

He went to the birds and asked if he could go with them. The birds knew that he was cunning and mischievous. They hesitated to let him come.

But Tortoise said he had learned that a man who makes trouble for others makes trouble for himself.

Tortoise had a sweet tongue, and within a short time all the birds agreed that he was a changed man. So they each gave him a feather with which he made two wings.

When the great day came all the birds gathered together and set off for the feast. They chose Tortoise to be their orator. As they flew, Tortoise told them not to forget that when people were invited to great feasts they took new names.

The birds did not know this custom but they believed Tortoise. Each took a new name. Tortoise took the name "All of You".

When they arrived at the feast Tortoise gave an eloquent speech. Everyone was impressed. After the speech, the people of the sky said it was time to eat the feast. Tortoise asked them: "For whom have you prepared this feast?"

"For all of you," replied the hosts.

Tortoise reminded the birds that the name he had taken was All of You. He explained that the custom in the sky was

to serve the spokesman of the group first. The birds were angry. The people of the sky thought it must be the custom of the birds to leave all their food for their leader. Tortoise ate and ate until he was full and his body filled his shell.

The birds then pecked at what was left. Some were so angry they decided to fly home on an empty stomach. Before they left they took back their feathers from Tortoise so that he no longer had any wings with which to fly home.

Tortoise asked the birds to give a message to his wife. They all refused except Parrot who finally agreed to take the message. Tortoise told him to ask his wife to bring out all the soft things in his house and cover the compound with them so that he could jump down from the sky without being hurt.

Parrot flew to Tortoise's house. He told Tortoise's wife to bring out all the hard things in the house. She brought out her husband's farming tools and spears and guns.

Tortoise looked down from the sky and saw his wife bringing things out he could not see what they were. When all seemed ready he let himself go. He fell and fell. Then like the sound of a cannon he crashed into the compound.

His shell broke into pieces. Tortoise's wife sent for the medicine man. The medicine man gathered all the pieces of Tortoise's shell and glued them together. That is why Tortoise's shell is not smooth.

1. pastime تفریح
2. to invite دعوت کردن
3. feast مهمانی
4. tortoise سنگ بشت

5. famine تحطی
6. to rattle خش خش کردن
7. shell فش فش کردن
8. cunning بوست
9. mischievous حیله گر
10. to hesitate شوخ
11. to gree معطل کردن، صبر کردن
12. feather موافقت کردن
13. to gather together بر جمع کردن
14. to set off for حرکت کردن
15. orator کوینده
16. custom رسم
17. eloquent فصیح
18. to impress زیر تاثیر آوردن
19. to remind یاد آوری کردن
20. spokesman نطق
21. to All بر کردن
22. to peck نول زدن
23. message بیغام
24. except بدون
25. to cover پوشانیدن
26. compound صحنه
27. parrot طوطی
28. farming tool وسیله زراعت

## A Police Uniform

The following story has been contributed by Miss Safya, 11D Rabia Balkhi, Kabul.

Once upon a time there was a man who had some money in the bank. One day he went to the bank and took the money out. He wanted to buy a pen for his sister and a pair of shoes for his son and a storybook for his small daughter.

As he walked along the street thinking about his money a policeman stopped him. "Give me your money," he said. The man was very surprised.

"Who are you?" he asked. "And why do you want my money? Are you a policeman?" "No, I'm not. I just have on a policeman's uniform."

"Then you're a thief and you want to take my money," said the man.

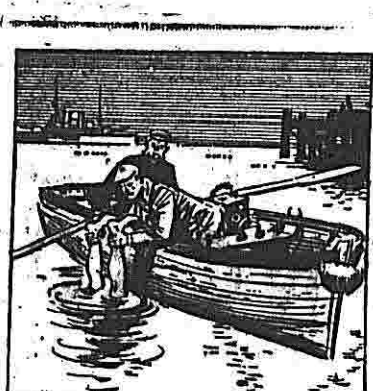
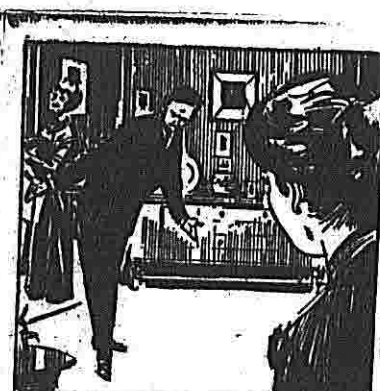
The man in the uniform laughed. "Now you know," he said. "Now give me your money or I will kill you."

The man was afraid, so he gave his money to the thief in uniform. After the thief ran away, the man called another policeman in uniform. He told him what had happened.

The second policeman said he would help. He caught the fake policeman and made him give the money back to the man. Then the real policeman took the thief to jail.

The man was very thankful. He thanked the policeman and went to the store to buy the presents for his family.

## ATOM SPLIT AS RESULT OF FIFTEEN YEARS OF CAREFUL RESEARCH



Rutherford continued his research on the atom for fifteen more years. Then he made an important discovery. The atom was made of many small particles and could be split, releasing tremendous energy. Until then people thought the atom was the tiniest fragment of matter in the universe.

New Year's Day 1914 Rutherford returned home with a smile. "Good evening, your ladyship," he greeted his wife.

But she just thought his using the title was another joke. But it wasn't. That day he was knighted Sir Ernest Rutherford.

During World War I Rutherford devised a method of detecting submarines by listening for the sound of their engines. He developed the system of discovering submarine "notes" by lowering a colleague into the water headfirst from a rowboat. He held his scientist friend by the ankles.

After the war he took charge of the Cavendish Laboratory. He continued his work on the atom. Every Sunday afternoon he held tea parties for students in his home. In 1931 he took another title, becoming a baron of his birthplace. He died in 1937.

1. particle ذره
2. to split شکستن
3. to release خارج کردن
4. tremendous فوق العاده
5. energy انرژی
6. tiny کوچک
7. fragment حبه
8. matter ماده
9. universe کائنات

(Contd. on page 4)



## US-USSR MISSILE RACE

(Continued from page 2)

Thus the Russian parity in members would, in effect, be wiped out if an ABM moratorium was agreed. If there was no moratorium, an ABM system would, in the foreseeable future, still provide no adequate defence against the submarine-launched Poseidon missile which are to come into service in the early 1970s.

Thus the deal which the Russians would appear to have in mind when they insist that the negotiations must embrace both offensive and defensive missiles would have to contain two elements. The Russians would be prepared to give up their plans for ABM deployment, such as they are while the U.S. would stop building more gadgets inside them.

One advantage of such a system is that it could be a self-policing one, thus making it possible to overcome the inspection hurdle which has always presented the most difficult obstacle to any disarmament agreement.

The deployment of any more Russian ABM systems would be as easily spotted by the now conventional means of intelligence surveillance as were the existing Soviet ABM sites.

Nor could the U.S. easily conceal the considerable activity that would be necessary if really important improvements were made in existing missiles. If the Russians did try unilaterally to improve the accuracy of their own missiles, this could be readily observed during the tests which they conduct in the Pacific Ocean.

At the same time each side could acquire some assurance against an attempt by the other to jump the gun. The research and development for a future ABM, and improvements in offensive missiles could proceed freely in both countries.

At the slightest sign that either country was installing new systems—and it is now accepted that these would become visible long before such systems were effective—the other could rapidly put its production machine into high gear to catch up with the offender's own effort.

The view that a self-policing system would be adequate is

certainly not shared by all the experts. Nor, for that matter, did all the experts agree that a nonsupervised test ban agreement was desirable. Now, as then, the decision to be taken is essentially political—although the military are sure to dispute this.

The Russians, it is clear, are willing to consider it seriously, but only as a part of a wider settlement.

This could embrace a nonproliferation agreement and an ABM moratorium as well as a settlement in the Middle East and in Vietnam and even in Germany—each formally separate from the other, but all of them interdependent because the situations which have given rise to all these problems are interdependent.

(THE GUARDIAN)

## Careful Research

(Continued from page 3)

10. to greet استقبال کردن

11. title لقب

12. joke مزاح

13. to knight شوالیه ساختن

14. to devise پیداکردن

15. to detect کشف کردن

16. submarine تحت البحری

17. engine انجن

18. note نوت

19. to lower پائین کردن

20. colleague همکار

21. headfirst سر باین

22. rowboat قایق

23. ankle زانو

24. to take charge مسئولیت را قبول کردن

25. baron بارون

26. birthplace جای تولد



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## SNIPERS

(Contd. from page 1)

while sporadic rifle fire was heard below.

In Washington, concern mounted over the situation in the automobile-manufacturing city, where 13,000 police, national guardsmen and paratroopers have been unable to quell what is nearly guerrilla warfare.

Negro gunmen are reportedly beginning to turn up in groups and some are said to be armed with automatic weapons.

The federal government has not yet thrown in all available forces. A great part of the two airborne brigades remain in reserve at the Selfridge air base near Detroit.

There has been no further comment from the White House since President Johnson's statement on Monday that he would not tolerate lawlessness.

But Johnson is said to be keeping himself informed on the situation, making half-hourly contacts with former Defence Undersecretary Cyrus Vance, whom Johnson has sent to Detroit.

Vance, reports AP, who is in command of federal troops in Detroit, reported a "substantial reduction in the incident rate" during the day. But he said more persons would die before this city of 1.7 million saw the terror ended.

The toughest job was flushing out hidden snipers.

"You have to dig them out," said Vance, who helped make the decision for placing U.S. Army regulars in Detroit. Some of the troops fired at snipers on the East Side.

## Koochi Schools

(Contd. from page 1)

problem for the Education Ministry. To date only a small percentage of them have attended boarding schools.

Moreover, most boarding schools start out at the seventh grade so that koochi families who want their children to go to these schools have had to leave them with relatives or friends to enable their children to complete the first six grades.

How to solve this problem was the subjects of many meetings at the Education Ministry.

The idea of mobile schools was explored a number of times but the ministry felt itself unable to embark on it until favourable results could reasonably be expected.

## DE GAULLE CUTS SHORT VISIT TO CANADA

MONTREAL, July 27, (AP)—

French President Charles de Gaulle flew home to Paris late Wednesday, cutting short his visit to Canada and in effect exchanging a snub for the rebuke given him by Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson.

His decision to go home had been disclosed early in the day, but de Gaulle carried out the Montreal programme to its last item.

He drew the line at going to Ottawa for an official welcome from the prime minister.

He left Canadian officials to stew among themselves in the diplomatic crisis he set off by fighting words in Quebec province. None in the Canadian cabinet came to the airport to see his plane take off.

By skipping an originally scheduled trip to Ottawa, the French president in effect delivered a snub to Pearson, who issued Tuesday night a statement holding that de Gaulle's viewpoints expressed in Quebec were "unacceptable."

De Gaulle had said, "French Canada is a country which wants to be its own master," and later shouted a separatist war cry.

"Long Live Free Quebec."

In his final Montreal speech, the French leader made an oblique reference to the "shock" that had been produced by his statements, but did not explain the cancellation of his Ottawa appearance. He again urged French Canadians to become masters of their own destiny.

Earlier in the day de Gaulle received a standing ovation as he started his eight-minute address at the largest French language university outside France.

He said the French spirit lives as never before in French Canada.

In noting that the University was founded more than 600 years ago, he declared: "without institutions of higher learning the French culture in Canada would have been submerged by others."

The university had greatly assisted the rapid economic and social progress of Quebec, he continued, by training engineers, scientists and other professionals.

The President referred to Canada as a vast and new country, rich with natural resources. He said the vast size of the Unit-

ed States places "your entity in question."

De Gaulle then inspected a scale model of the campus proposed in the next few years, with the university's enrollment expected to reach 25,000 by 1972.

Outside as he left, students cheered and chanted "Quebec Libre" and waved Quebec flags and placards with the RIN, the abbreviated name of the separatist party Le Rassemblement Pour l'Indépendance Nationale.

A report from Ottawa says nearly 1,000 telegrams protesting de Gaulle's Montreal speech poured into Pearson's office, and irate callers deluged the Prime Minister's switchboard.

Newspapers across Canada ran angry editorials labelling de Gaulle's remarks an insult, a deliberate affront, interference in Canadian affairs, inflammatory advice to young hot-heads, encouragement of subversion, an attempt to divide the country and abuse of hospitality. But two French papers in Montreal defended the General.

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## Weather Forecast

Skies in the northern, central and southeastern regions of the country will be mainly cloudy with the resumption of rain in some areas. Yesterday Kabul had 2 mm rain, Logar 2 mm and Gardez 5 mm.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 25 C, 77 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	32 C	16 C
	89 F	61 F
Kandahar	37 C	24 C
	98 F	75 F
Herat	35 C	22 C
	95 F	72 F
Ghazni	30 C	16 C
	86 F	61 F
N. Salang	32 C	5 C
	89 F	41 F

## At The Cinema

### ARIANA CINEMA

At 2, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.  
American cinemascope colour film in Farsi CAT BALLOU

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Teheran	dep	0630	0630	
Beirut	dep			0715
Frankfurt	arr	1210	1210	1230
		LH 450	LH 460	LH 470
Frankfurt	dep	1400	1400	1400
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